

TITLE 5. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
CHAPTER 23. UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION CODE
SUBCHAPTER 10. RADON HAZARD SUBCODE

N.J.A.C. 5:23-10

§ 5:23-10.1 Title, scope; intent

(a) This part of the regulations, adopted pursuant to the State Uniform Construction Code Act, P.L. 1975, c. 217, as amended and as supplemented by P.L. 1989, c.186 (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq.), and entitled Radon Hazard Subcode, shall be known, and may be cited throughout the regulations as, N.J.A.C. 5:23-10 and, when referred to in this subchapter, may be cited as "this subchapter".

1. This subchapter is intended to complement rules adopted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection at N.J.A.C. 7:28-27 which provide for certification of persons who sell radon or radon progeny devices, test for radon or radon progeny, or mitigate radon in buildings.

i. Copies of N.J.S.A. 26:2D-70 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:28-27 may be obtained from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, PO Box 411, Trenton, NJ 08625-0411.

(b) This subchapter pertains to the construction of all buildings in Use Groups E and R, as defined in the building subcode, within recognized radon prone areas defined as tier one by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and shall control matters relating to construction techniques to minimize radon gas and radon progeny entry and facilitate any subsequent remediation that might prove necessary.

(c) This subchapter seeks to protect and ensure public safety, health and welfare insofar as it is affected by radon entry into schools and residential buildings.

1. It is the purpose of this subchapter to establish standards and procedures to ensure that construction techniques that minimize radon entry and that facilitate any post-construction radon removal that is required shall be incorporated in the construction of all buildings in Use Groups E and R in tier one areas and are permitted to be incorporated elsewhere in New Jersey.

2. Radon is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, radioactive gas that occurs naturally in soil gas, underground water, and outdoor air. Prolonged exposure to elevated concentrations of radon and its progeny (that is, substances formed as a result of the radioactive decay of radon) has been associated with increases in the risk of lung cancer. An elevated concentration is defined as being at or above the guideline of 4 pCi/L or 0.02 WL average annual exposure.

3. Inasmuch as it is deemed to be more cost effective to build schools and residential buildings that resist radon entry than to remedy a radon problem after construction, design and construction techniques shall be employed, in tier one areas, to minimize pathways for soil gas to enter and features shall be incorporated during construction in tier one areas that will facilitate radon removal after completion of the structure if prevention techniques prove to be inadequate.

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4. The installation of radon mitigation systems in existing portions of buildings shall not be subject to the construction technique requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-10.4.

§ 5:23-10.2 Definitions

The following words, terms and abbreviations, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Foundation pipe drain" means a drain placed around the perimeter of a foundation that utilizes a perforated pipe. An "interior foundation pipe drain" is one placed around the internal perimeter of a foundation. An "exterior foundation pipe drain" is one placed around the external perimeter of a foundation.

"French drain" or "channel drain" means a path used to assist with water drainage which is installed in basements of some structures during initial construction, which consists of a gap (typically one-half to one and one-half inch in width) between the basement block wall and the concrete floor slab around the entire inside perimeter of the basement.

"Picocurie per Liter (pCi/L)" means 2.2 disintegrations per minute of radioactive material per liter. It may be used as a measure of the concentration of radon gas in air. One picocurie is equivalent to 10-12 Curies.

"Radon" means the radioactive noble gas radon-222.

"Radon progeny" means the short-lived radionuclides formed as a result of the decay of radon-222, including polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214 and polonium-214.

"Sump" means a pit or hole in or through a basement floor slab designed to collect water, and from which such water is drained by means of a vertical-lift or sump pump.

"Sump pump" means a pump used to move collected water out of the sump to an above grade discharge remote from the structure.

"Working level (WL)" means that concentration of short-lived radon decay products that will result in 130,000 million electron volts of potential alpha-particle energy per liter of air. Working level is a measure of radon decay product concentration in air.

§ 5:23-10.3 Enforcement

(a) The provisions of this subchapter shall be enforced by the enforcing agencies having responsibility for the enforcement of this chapter.

(b) Enforcement responsibility shall be divided among subcode officials in the following manner:

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1. Plan review and inspection with regard to compliance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-10.4(b) shall be the responsibility of the building subcode official, except that N.J.A.C. 5:23-10.4(b)14 shall be the responsibility of the electrical subcode official;

2. Enforcement responsibility for work other than which is required in N.J.A.C. 5:23-10.4(b) shall be as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.4(a).

§ 5:23-10.4 Construction techniques

(a) Tier one radon hazard areas shall be identified in accordance with the county/municipal radon listing established by the Department of Environmental Protection. The current list of municipalities in tier one areas is set forth in Appendix 10-A of this subcode.

(b) The construction techniques set forth in this subsection shall be the minimum radon hazard protective features required to be incorporated into construction of buildings in Use Groups E and R in tier one areas, and may be incorporated elsewhere, in order to minimize radon and radon progeny entry and facilitate any post-construction radon removal that may be required. Enumeration of these construction techniques is not intended to preclude voluntary use of additional or more extensive techniques. Full compliance with these construction techniques is not required for additions; however, those construction techniques that are feasible shall be incorporated.

1. A continuous vapor barrier not less than six-mil (.006 inch; .152 mm) polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene with any seams overlapped not less than 12 inches (305 mm), or other approved materials, shall be installed under the slab in basement and slab-on-grade construction and on the soil in crawl space construction.

2. Floors of basements and slab on grade construction shall be placed over a base course, not less than four inches (102 mm) in thickness, consisting of gravel or crushed stone containing not more than 10 percent of material that passes through a No. 4 sieve.

3. Basement slabs with interior foundation pipe drains installed shall have a solid three-inch minimum diameter vent pipe section installed in conjunction with this drainage system and be connected to an independent vent stack pipe terminating at an approved location on the exterior of the building.

4. Basement slabs which do not have an interior foundation pipe drain, and slab on grade construction (excluding non-habitable spaces such as garages), shall be provided with one three-inch minimum solid vent pipe section with a "T" pipe fitting for every 1,500 square feet, or portion thereof, of slab area, this vent pipe section to be installed into the sub-slab aggregate. The horizontal openings of the "T" pipe fitting shall be placed in the sub-slab aggregate. The vertical portion of the "T" pipe fitting shall be connected to an independent vent stack pipe terminating at an approved location on the exterior of the

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building. Where more than one vent pipe section is provided, interconnection of these sections into a single independent vent stack is permitted.

5. Basement slabs with French drains or channel drains shall not be allowed unless interior foundation pipe drains as described in this section are installed.

6. Joints in foundation walls and floors, including, without limitation, control joints between slab sections poured separately, and between foundation wall and floor (except for French drains or channel drains), as well as penetrations of the foundation walls and floor including, but not limited to, utility penetrations, shall be substantially sealed by utilizing a non-cracking polyurethane or similar caulk, or equivalent, in order to close off the soil gas entry routes. Any openings or penetrations of the floor over the crawl space shall be substantially sealed in order to close off the soil gas entry routes.

7. Untrapped floor drains shall be provided with removable stoppers which substantially close off the soil gas entry routes.

8. A sump cover which substantially closes off the soil gas entry routes shall be provided for all sump installations. If foundation pipe drains terminate at a sump installation and provisions are made for venting from the sump installation, the three-inch diameter solid vent pipe section requirement of (b)3 above need not be provided.

9. Any ductwork that is routed through a crawl space or beneath a slab shall be properly taped or sealed.

10. Sealant materials that substantially close off the soil gas entry routes shall be installed on any doors or other openings between basements and adjoining crawl spaces that are vented to the exterior.

11. The tops of foundation walls, including, without limitation, interior ledges, that are constructed of hollow masonry units shall be capped or the voids shall be completely filled.

12. The independent vent stack pipe provided in accordance with (b)3, 4 or 8 above shall be an adequately supported, gas tight, three-inch minimum diameter solid pipe, through any enclosed portions of the building. The pipe shall be routed in a manner that makes it accessible for the installation of a future in-line vent pipe fan in a non-conditioned (not heated or cooled) space, including, without limitation, an attic space, but excluding a basement or crawl space, and installed in a configuration, and supported in a manner, that will ensure that rain water or condensate accumulation within the pipes will drain downward into the ground beneath the slab or vapor barrier. The vent stack pipe shall meet the following termination requirements:

i. Vent pipes shall terminate at least 12 inches above the roof, measured from the highest point where the vent intersects the roof. When a vent pipe extension terminates on an occupiable roof the vent pipe shall extend at least seven feet above the roof surface. Exception: Buildings more than three stories in height shall be allowed to

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extend vent pipe terminals through a wall provided that the termination is at least 20 feet above grade and is effectively screened.

ii. No vent terminal shall be located directly beneath any door, window, or other ventilating opening of the building or of an adjacent building nor shall any such vent terminal be within 10 feet horizontally of such an opening unless it is at least two feet above the top of such opening.

iii. No vent terminal shall be closer than 10 feet horizontally from any lot line. Where this 10 foot horizontal distance is not possible due to lot width, the vent terminal shall be placed as remote from the lot line as practicable.

13. Radon vent pipes shall be identifiable and clearly labeled at intervals of not more than 25 feet in concealed locations, not more than 50 feet in exposed locations and not less than once in any room or space.

14. Electrical junction boxes shall be installed near the provided area, such as an accessible attic space, where a future in-line vent pipe fan and system failure alarms may be installed.

15. In combination basement/crawl space or slab-on-grade/crawl space buildings a three-inch minimum solid vent pipe shall be provided between the areas and interconnected into the independent vent stack to permit use of a single in-line vent pipe fan if activation of the system is desired.

16. In order to reduce stack effect, air passages that penetrate the conditioned envelope of the building, such as attic access openings, or other openings installed in top-floor ceilings, shall be closed, gasketed or otherwise sealed with materials approved for such applications.

APPENDIX 10-A

New Jersey Municipalities in Tier 1		
County	Municipality	
Burlington	Chesterfield	Washington
	Mansfield	
Camden	Magnolia	Somerdale
	Runnemede	
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Greenwich
Gloucester	Deptford	Swedesboro
	East Greenwich	Wenonah
	Greenwich	Woolwich

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	Harrison	
Hunterdon	All municipalities except Kingswood and Union	
Mercer	Ewing Hopewell Borough Hopewell Township Lawrence	Pennington Princeton Borough Princeton Township
Middlesex	Highland Park North Brunswick	Piscataway
Monmouth	Allentown Colts Neck Freehold Borough Freehold Township Holmdel Little Silver	Marlboro Roosevelt Shrewsbury Borough Shrewsbury Township Upper Freehold
Morris	Chester Borough Chester Township Dover Harding Jefferson Long Hill Mendham Borough Mendham Township Mine Hill Morris	Morris Plains Morristown Mount Olive Randolph Riverdale Roxbury Victory Gardens Washington Wharton
Passaic	Pompton Lakes	West Milford
Salem	Pilesgrove	Woodstown
Somerset	Bernardsville Bernards Branchburg Far Hills Hillsborough Franklin Millstone	Montgomery Peapack & Gladstone Rocky Hill Somerville Warren Watchung

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Sussex	All municipalities
Warren	All municipalities